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VOL. VIII-NO. 35.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 27, 1898.

PRICE 2 CENTS

THE NECRO.

What the Late "Race Riets" Actually Mean.

The Capitalist Class of the Land is Shifting its Civil War Standpoint on Democracy and Humanity, and is Making it Fit the Require-ments of its Present Class in-

The South and North Carolina "race riots." the incidents of Pana and Virden III., the language held in the North den. III., the infigurage head at the North on both, and last; not least, the negro-indignation mass meeting held at Cooper Union last week, are dike the degs, brought up to the surface of a boiling caldron, and floating with the

cooper Union hist week, are thas the degs, brought up to the surface of a bolling caldron, and floating with the scum) floating truths, long denied, but now bubbiling up from the bottom of the seething social caldron.

A lie can not live; like a cheque drawn against Nature's Bauk, said Carlie somewhere, it is sure to come back with the endorsement "No Effects." For over a generation the nation has been fed on the lie that the sense of humanity and democracy rebelled against chattel slavery. That lie now comes back like a protested cheque. Capitalism, already powerful in the North, needed the liberation of the negro slave: "free competition" is a law of capitalist development. The laborer must be free to cut his fellow's throat by competition for work. Without that capitalist growth is hampered. The capitalist North veiled its material class interests behind the veil of "humanity" and "democracy." On these lines it freed the negro.

That accomplished, capitalism moved anward with increased rapidity. But its progress finally brought it to another turning of the lane. The negro, freed, is a wage-slave, along with the white morking class, at the present turning of the lane, the interests of Capital demand the subjugation of the working class,—negro and, otherwise, regardless of race, creed or nationality. Northern capital has gone South where the negro is most plentiful. Lo, and behold, a change comes over "humanity," the face of "democracy" is transformed! Apologies are now offered for the butcheries in the Carolinas at the same time that interested stockholders in the mines of Virden and Pama are setting themselves up as defenders of the negro that there were to be used

in the mines of Virden and Pana are setting themselves up as defenders of the negroes that, there, were to be used the negroes that, there, were to be used against the white-workingmen; and in the District of Columbia, a Babcock, REPUBLICAN chairman of the REPUBLICAN Congressional Committe, stands squarely across the movement in the District of Columbia to enfranchise the residents, on the allegation that that would place the District in he hands of the colored voters, and Northern papers, Democratic and Republican, uphoid the act.

A completer revolution in "humanity" and "democracy," obedient to the class interests of the ruling capitalist class, can hardly be imagined.

But not this spectacle alone is worthy

But not this spectacle alone is worthy of note in this connection. What of the negro, what of the Cooper Union mass meeting? The one and the other furnish the lie from an other side.

furnish the lie from an other side.

At the Cooper Union mass meeting, not a word was uttered that gave the remotest indication that the speakers knew the meaning of what had happened in the Carolinas, or that, if they knew its meaning, dared to utter it. This was proven by their absolute silence on Pana and Virden. They did not object to the negro's taking the bread from the white workers' mouth. In other words, the Cooper Union meeting placed itself squarely upon the ing placed itself squarely upon the principles that must inevitably produce the very crimes it was called to desounce, and it spoke not the language of man, but the language of crayens.

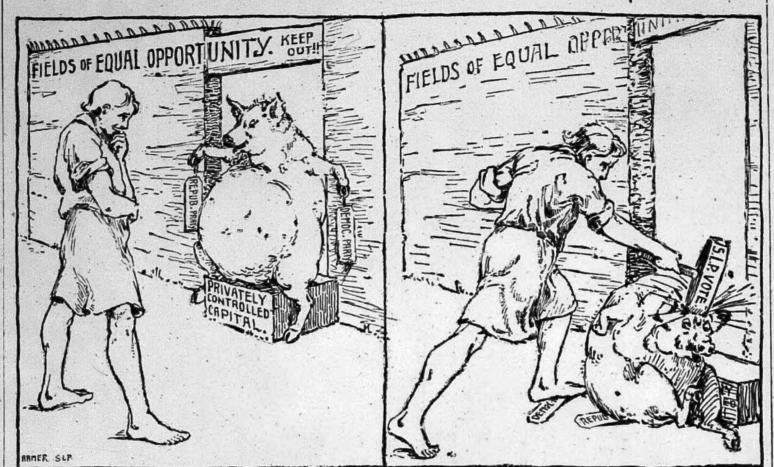
of man, but the language of cravens.

It is not the NEGRO that was masmacred in the Carolinas, it was Carolina WORKINGMEN, Carolina WAGE-SLAVES, who happened to be colored men. Not as negroes must the does, he yields to an industrial and so-cial He, that places him in the wrong, that seems to condone outrages on others, and that must be futile. It is as WORKINGMEN, as a branch of the WORKING CLASS, that the negro must denounce the Carolina felonies Only by louching that chord can be denounce to a purpose, because only then does he place himself upon that elevation that will enable him to perceive the source of the specific wrong complained of now.

The negro is to-day, the Slav was he Irish will be some other day, the erman is now, the American is all time butchered by the capitalist in many of a thousand ways. It WORKINGMEN that they suffer. cause of each is the cause of all by standing isolated, but by join hands as a class, not by begging by striking hard at the capitalist

Uphold the capitalist parties, and will uphold the capitalist Government whose morals and democracy will ever adapt themselves to their class interests, and whose class interests demand Carolina, and Hazleton, and Buffalo, and Pana, and Virden basecres. Overthrow the capitalist parties, and the capitalist class that lives on a shifting standard of morality and democracy will go down, and with it massacres will disappear.

ELEVATED AND ELECTRIC RAIL-BOAD EMPLOYEES: You are cordially writed to attend a mass meeting of raid-ted mea, Monday evening, Nov. 28, 1898. Wheel, at 2842 Third avenue, S. E. cor-leth street. The meeting will be ad-ted by Mr. Thes. F. Hickey, of Brook-Treef. Seits and orchestra. Come one, all, and bring your friends



WELL . WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

THIS!

FICTION--FACTS.

An Ignorant Connecticut Capitalist Editor Nalled Nicely-

MILFORD. Conn., Nov. 22.—The "Citizen" of this town, organ of the deserted farms and farmers of the State, who are compelled through competition with the manmoth farms to hire the cheapest help in the labor market to keep themselves from, complete raination, has at last opened its mouth of the big Socialist vote in this State, and this is the way it tries to keep itself cool:

"The doctrines of the Socialist are pre-eminently revolutionary and if carried out would plunge the world into a war of extermination that would end only with the extinguishment of the human race. As for Connecticut becoming a hotbed of Socialism, that's impossible. The men and women who work for a living in this good old commonwealth are too sensible to be carried off their feet by the harangues of a few walking delegates who speak for

revenue only."

Now, here are a few facts taken from

Now, here are a few facts taken from right under the very nose of the "Citizen" in this little town itself, and these facts will tell their own tale.

A few years ago, our Milford straw matting manufacturer removed his machines to Japan. Why? Because the worker could be squeezed still more there than here. His products are sent over to this country, but his forsent over to this country, but his for-mer employes were thrown out of work and out of bread.

Last spring a small machine-shop removed from here into the industrial center of Boston, where the labor sup-ply is much cheaper. The old hands, tied down to their little spot of land and house (with a mortgage on), land to stay here, and now they are out of

This summer a small shoe-shop, employing from 30 to 40 people, had to close. The shop couldn't keep pace with manufacturers employing 1,000 and more men. The former men are

out of work.

The straw hat factory of this place

The straw hat factory of this place employs mostly women. Husbands are therefore forced to keep house. All these unemployed or driven-out men have to work, they drive others out who have to work still cheaper. These conditions are found all over Connecticut, and I might say the United States.

Now these are the conditions that our Milford "Citizen" seems to like. the men and women of this good old commonwealth who are thrown out of commonwealth who are thrown out of work and into pinching pennury by the "Citizen's" capitalist system are not going to be cheafed by any "Citizens" in to the belief that it is "sensible" to put up with such a hellish-order of society as suits the idle class that the "Citizen" speaks for. Nor is it likely that they will be frightened by the "Citizen's" denunciations of Socialism. They are finding out that this capitalist system, and not Socialism, is what is system, and not Socialism, is what is threatening to "extinguish the human

That the "Citizen" itself has some misgivings on this subject and that it may be indeed knows its cause is bad may be judged from the fact that its Editor, being challenged by Comrade Charles Mercer, of Bridgeport, to make good his attacks of Socialism in debate, neatly showed the white feather.

In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrangements for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE foc.) and the "Tocsin" (50c.) both for 80c. a year: THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggle" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for 80c. a year: or all three (at regular rates \$1.50) for \$1.20 a year.

These offers will remain in force until withdrawn by notice in these columns.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

Look at this Picture Bulletin of Luxury!

PARIS, Oct. 2.—All fashionable Paris is talking to-day of the story published in last night's paper con-carning Count and Countess de Caster caring Count and Countess de Castellane, and it is reported now that a decided coolness exists between the two on account of money matters. That the Count has been hard pressed for money has long been known. It is also known that he has been drawing heavily on the Gould's millions.

But now report has it the American relatives, principally, George Gould, the Countesses brother, has shut down on the Count's demands.

on the Count's demands.

on the Count's demands.

This, it is said, was the result of the Count's exorbitant bills for the construction of this red marble palace. Last night's paper declares that the Count was getting 40 per cent. commissions on all bills sent in for the naw palace.

new palace.

The Gould's decided to go to court in the bills.

The red marble palace is located in the Avenue of the Bols de Boulogne and was intended to be an authentic imjustion of the Petit Trianon of Maie Antonette. All the work on the new palace has

been stopped and may not be resumed. Count Castellane and Anna Gould, youngest daughter of Jay Gould, were married on March 4, 1805. They went

The first large fashionable wedding of this season was celebrated yester-day afternoon at 3 o'clock in Trinity Church, Hoboken, where Miss Elizabeth Vanderpoel Duer, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Duer of Hauxhurst, Weehawken Heights, and a lineal descendant of Lady Kittle Duer, was married to Mr. D. Carroll Harry of Beltimore for D. Harvey of Baltimore, son of Dr. Samuel D. Harvey. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. Richard B. Post of Elizabeth, N. J. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white-satin elaborately trimmed with flounces of old point lace, an helrloom in her mother's family. The corsage was covered with the same lace, a coronet of orange blossoms fastened the lace yeil, and she carried an ivory-bound Prayer Book.

Miss Sarah Duer, the bride's sister,

carnations and maidenhair ferns.

The church was elaborately decorated with pink dahlias and paims

And then at This.

Bulletin of Misery!

aged man was able to carry out his calmly planned suicide before their

Had their cries been intelligible, his life might have been saved.

box he stood on.

The frightened girls threw open the

windows, and, in a wild chorus, tried to tell pedestrians what was happen-

The confusion was such, however, that Patrolman Van Gilder and Super-intendent I. N. Burdick did not reach the roof until the old man's purpose

The neighbors hesitated to tell the aged wife, who is in feeble health, and for hours she sat and said in broken English: "My Frederic will soon return—soon return—with money."

Frank J. Eckers looked at his hag-

gard, starving wife, at the pinched faces of his babies, at the rooms of the little home, at No. 129 Brunswick street, Jersey City, bare of furniture,

that had been pawned when he could

He felt the gnawing of hunger at his

own vitals, and knew that the misery

Then he went to Brooklyn, the wreck of an honest man. Dainties in Oscar Schledl's delicatessen store, at

No. 357 Broadway, completed the work of making him a thief.

He broke into the rooms over the

store; where Mrs. Schlegi sat, a good woman, whose placid life knew not starvation. She called the police,

looked at the two tots who were so out of place in the court-room. "He's honest and kind, Judge," the

The receipt of a sample copy of this

paper is an invitation to subscribe.

wife pleaded,

of his family was real.

Because a score of young women who were wildly shricking from the fifth thor windows of No. 146. Wooster street, could not make clear to passers-by the reason for their agitation, an

Frederick Feldler, a cobbler, 66 years old, bade his wife, Marie, good-by early to-day. He left their small room on the fourth floor of No. 150 Wooster street, saying he was going in search of employment. He had been idle and melancholy for weeks.

Nobody saw the old man enter the factory building at No. 146 Wooster street. And no one knew of his purpose until the women employed on the fifth floor of No. 143, across the street, saw Feidler step upon the roof.

He carefully knotted a bit of clothesline to an iron beam, placed its noose around his neck and kicked away the box he stood on.

about the exorbitant bills. Then the Count confessed that 40 per cent, of the demands represented his interests

immediately to Paris.

Her share of her father's fortune was said to be \$15,000,000. The sum of \$2,000,000 was settled on the Count

who was maid of honor, wore a pink mull gown over pink silk, with an aigrette of black feathers in her hair. The bridesmaids all wore pink mult over white silk, with trimmings of cerise silk and black plumes in the hair, and all carried bouquets of pink

the Stevens greenhouses of

Castle Point.
When the bridesmaids left the sac risty and baptistry and walked down the centre aisle to meet the bride at the west door the organist of Trinity, Mr. Clarke, played the Swedish wed-ding march. They returned with the bride to the strains of the "Lohengrin" wedding music, and Mendelssohn's well-known march was renderd when the young couple left the church.

THE VOTE.

Further Returns Indicating increased Cains.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.-Harriman for Governor polls in this city 1,401 votes. Straggling reports from several parts of the State indicate a growth everywhere. In Yuba County 24 votes, las time 4; in Sonoma County 193, against 58, last time; in Alemedo County the rise was from 101 last time to 483 tills

Reports from Sacramento give 98 votes from Santa Clara County 289, from Adam Springs 6, from Vallejo 65, from Beneda 23.

ILLINOIS.

The S. L. P. vote rises to 3,590 from 1,147 at the last election, 1896. The vote on Lichtsin, the head of the ticket, is by counties:

County: Lichtsin.	County: Lichtsin
Adams 32	Livingston I
Alexander 14	Logan
Bond 2	Macon 1
Boone	Macoupin 5
Brown	Madison 10
Bureau 82	Marion
Calhoun 3	Mason
Carroll 2	Massac
Cass 2	McDonough
Champaign 16	McHenry
Clark 2	McLean 5
Clay 3	Menard
Clinton 6	Mercer
Cook1,90)	Monroe
Crawford	Montgomery
Cumberland 3	Morgan 5
De Kalb 22	Moultrie
Dewitt 4	Ogle
Douglass 2	Peoria 11
Du Page 11	
	Platt
The state of the s	Pike
Edwards 3	Pulaski
	Putnam
	Randolph
	Richland 9
T. COLONIAL	DESCRIPTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
Gallatin	
Greene 67	Sangamon 2
	Shelby
	Stark 37
	Stephenson
Henderson	
	Union 8
Iroquois	Vermition 2
Jackson 15	Wabash
Jasper 3	
Jefferson 3	
a contract of the contract of	Washington
	White
ARGINE STATES	Whiteside
Trustime bear Access	
	Williamson
Knox 20	Winnebago I
AARLES OF STREET	Woodford 1
Title statement was a con-	HOOGIOIG
	Total 3,59
Lee	1 20181
IND	IANA

INDIANA.

The vote in this State at the previous election, 1896, was 283; this year it is 1,715.

Two years ago, only 5 counties polled over 10 votes; these year there are 26 countles. The figures for these are:

woman, whose placid life knew not	Counties. The naties for these a	
starvation. She called the police,	County: 1808.	180
Eckers ran a block, and, fainting, ex-	Allen 99	
hausted, was caught. The police	Blackford 92	
laughed at his story.	Carroll	
Magistrate Lemon believed it when	Clark	
it was told to him yesterday in court	Davies 34	
by the Rev. Gaylord S. White, who had	Delaware	
investigated it.		
The Judge was moved, too. by the	Grant	
meeting between Eckers and his wife.	Tecknon 12	
She had not seen him since he had left	Jefferson	
his desolate home to get bread for his	Laporte	
bables at any cost.	Madison 102	10
Their hands met. The wire bowed	Vandarhers	
her head on the man's shoulder. He	Wahash 11	
bent down and kissed her.	Wayne 72	
They did not speak to each other.	Parke 16	
these two unfortunate ones, but only		
looked at the two tots who were so out	Vigo	
of place in the court-room.	TOWA	
"He's honest and kind, Judge," the		13116

DAVENPORT.—Scott Co. gives 280 to the S. L. P. Dubuques 38, Clinton Co. 140.

(Continued on page 4)

Beginnings of the Application of the Tramp Law.

The New Tramp Law, Passed Un-animously by the Democrats and Republicans in the New York Legislature to Down the Workers, Begins to Work-Workmen out of Work and Indigent Clubbed.

Ten days ago a scene took place on the Bowery in this city that marks only the beginning of a new departure. About 200 hungry men crowded the

About 200 hungry men crowded the door of 383 Bowery, a bakery where food is distributed free. The Tammany police fell upon them, clubbed them and arrested fifty of them. They were brought before the Reform or Republican Judge Cornell, and he administered "rigid justice" by committing most of them.

The tales of the men on examination

The tales of the men on examination were pitiful. Some, sentenced to three months, begged to be sentenced for a longer term, pleading that otherwise they would come out in mid-winter they would come out in mid-winter with a poor chance of securing work. One told how he walked about five miles, all the way from Brooklyn, to the place to get food; he had a few cents, enough to secure a lodging, but the gnawing of hunger would not let him sleep, and he came to get what he could. All were workingmen out of work for some time; they could find no employment, and were indigent.

The sight of the Tammany Polica and a Republican Judge, acting in such

The sight of the Tammany Police and a Republican Judge, acting in such complete harmony towards these unfortunates, is but a reflex of what happened this year in Albany when Tammany and Republican Legislators joined hands and unanimously passed a new tramp law, in which, by changing the definition of the word "tramp, they opened the doors for some further legislation that will ere long place the working class of this State where a any moment it may come under the definition of tramp.

definition of tramp.

Under the new tramp law a man who is not working and is without visible means of support is a tramp The workingman, plucked as he is, ha no property from which he can live (visible means of support); thus the moment he is out of work he would fall moment he is out of work he would fat under the definition of tramp. As yet certain minor provisions seem to exclude city residents. But that these provisions will go is evident, all the more evident seeing the manner it which the wretched unemployed were treated on the Bowery—by Tammany Police and Republican Judge in chorus

A NEW BOOK.

The International Publishing Com-The International Publishing Company has just published in pamphlet form a chapter from one of Lassalle's Works, and entitles it: "What is Capital?" The translator is F. Keddell, author of "The Nationalisation of Our Rallway System." This little work should sell readily. It is full of some of the best sellies of Lasalle. As an illustration, the following may be quoted:

illustration, the following may be quoted:

"But the profit of capital is the reward of abstinence. Truly a happy phrase! European millionaires are ascetics, Indian penitents, modern St. Simons Stylites, who, perched on their columns, with withered features and arms and body thrust forward, hold out a plate to the passers-by that they may receive the wages of their privations! In the midst of this sacro-saint group, high above its fellow-morifiers of the flesh, supreme ascetic and martyr, stands the Holy House of Rothschild. That is the real truth about our present society! How could I have hitherto blundered on this point as I have?

"What debauched rascals, what impure rakes, the workers must be, since they manifestly receive no reward of

they manifestly receive no reward of abstinence. Doubtless the truth is that these are they, not the others, who secretly keep mistresses, and own villas and country houses where they indulge in frightful orgies!

"But, Joking apart,—for it is no longer possible to jest about this, and the bitterest irony involuntary breaks into open revolt!—it is time, it is high time, to drown the squeaking pipe of these eunuchs by the deep voice of a fully-developed man. Is it possible when the profit of capital is due to what we have seen, when capital is the what we have seen, when capital is the octopus which sucks up the entire sur-plus of the toll and sweat of the worker, leaving him only what are the bare necessaries of existence—is it pos-sible that anyone can still have the courage to speak in the presence of the workers of the profit on capital as the reward of the abstinence of capitalists reward of the abstinence of capitalists who mortify themselves? Yes, there are those who still have the hardihood to fout the workers, to insult these luckless proletarians, with these jeers, with these monstrous sarcasms. Has conscience, then, died out from among us? Has shame taken refuse with the us? Has shame taken refuge with the Apply Labor News Company, 64
East 4th street, New York City.

In the Municipal Field.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20.—We are in for the city election of next December 6th. We have four candi-

December 61n. We have four candidates in the field.

For Mayor—Frederick Weidman.

For Alderman—1st Ward, Joseph Sultaire: 2nd Ward, Hermann Koepke;

6th Ward, James Kelly.

These are the best Wards we had in the State election. We expect to poll a good vote in this little Berkshire city.

THE PEOPLE.

at 186 William Street, How York --- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. . Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communication will be returned if so desired and stamps ar

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1881.



SECULIAR VOTE IN THE UNITED

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
f= 1800,	18,381
In 1992 (Presidential)	
In 1804	
In 1896 (Presidential)	
(A 1897	.626

Beat! beat! drums!-blow! bugles! blow! no parley-stop for no expostulation, the timid - mind not the weeper or

prayer, Mind not the old man besenching the young

not the child's voice be heard, nor the mother's entreaties. Make even the trestle to shake the dead where

they lie awaiting the hearses, So strong you thump, O terrible drums -so loud, you bugles, blow WALT WHITMAN,

ROOSEVELT'S LUNCHES.

That is happening just now on the stage of New York State politics that throws a side-light upon the conditions that confront the bona fide movement of labor in English speaking countries in general, the United States in partic-

It is no uncommon argument on the lips of the adversaries of the Socialist movement that Socialism may fit the Continental mind, meaning the mind of the peoples of continental Europe, but that it does not fit the English mind, meaning America along with England and Australia. The upholders of this theory, consciously and unconsciously, seek to mystify their point and exalt it by vague hints at the superiority of the "Anglo-Saxon" race, its aversion to "domination;" its love of "individuality" and more such terms that, though unintelligible even to the users of them, are intended to give a color of scientific basis to the assertion. Of course, as put, and for the purposes put, the statement is hollow. And yet, at bottom, there is a profound underlying truth that may not be overlooked if an intelligent estimate is to be made.

There IS a marked difference in the situation on the "Continent" and that of the "English world." The difference les in the greater chicanery of the ruling class of the latter. Much as capitalism rules on the Continent, the feudal sense of honor still is felt there. On the other hand, much as feudal forms seem to prevail in England, capitalism, with its utter impurity, has the whip hand. On the Continent, the ruling class disdeigns to "bargain" with its "inferiors," not even for the sake of obtaining political safety does it condescend to associate with them. In England, in the "English world," in general, it is just the reverse. The result of all that is that, in the first place, class distinctions are kept up so clearly in the Continent that the straight course of the proletariat is greatly aided thereby, whereas the opposite policy elsewhere blurs and confuses the class lines to the detriment of the labor movement; and, in the second place, the absence of political "bargains" on the Continent keeps the vision of the workers clear. while the opposite tactics elsewhere, by seeming to make concessions that amount to nothing, deceive the public mind, and retard a healthy growth. A striking illustration of this is at hand,

Theodore Roosevelt is elected Governor of New-York. Roosevelt is not an upstart; he comes from an old landed family. The cheating of capitalism, one would say, is not among the sap that nourished him. And yet what do we see? No sooner is he elected, than he, the aristocrat, picks out, and starts in to lunch with, three or four of the most disreputable labor fakirs that New York City fakirdom has produced. Does Roosevelt love such company? Surely not, he feels sick at stomach in their company. But he needs such company. The publication of the seeming terms of equality upon which Roosevelt and these fakirs meet has a far-reaching effect: in the minds of large masses of the workers. the delusion that no class distinction separates them from the employing class receives fresh nourishment. But above all, by bestowing a little attention to such traitors to the working class, possibly giving them a job or so, he succeeds in giving them a prestige, that adds power to them in the ranks of the workers, and by so much hampers and impedes the march of education and progress.

Capitalism, together with all the chicanery that the word implies, permeates the English speaking world: hence the problem before the Socialist is there most difficult, hence the course

of the labor movement is there hardest.

But though hardest, in that sense, it is easiest in others. Other features of the English speaking world are infinitely more aidful to the accomplishment there of the Social Revolution. These features are, however, not available at the start, they are available only at a later stage of the movement. Hence we may, we must, be prepared to see the movement in the English speaking world, for a time, lag far behind that on the Continent until the first stages are past; beyond those stages, the advantages we enjoy will add wings to our movement, in America especially, and we shall outstrip our comrades elsewhere, who, differently from now, when we are struggling with difficulties they know not of, will then be struggling with difficulties we shall not know of.

In the meantime, and just now, bard are the knots the movement here has to saw through. The nature of these knots Roosevelt lunches bring into relief.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The growth of the Socialist vote at the late election is causing in New England such surprise and wonderment that these break through in startling editorial comment. Not today only are these passages of interest; they will grow in interest as the years roll by and the little giant gathers increased strength for the final wielding of the hammer that will crush the present system of capitalist robbery of the working class.

Most startled are the New Britain, Conn., papers where the vote rose from 104 to 413; and equals 10 per cent. of the city's poll.

The New Britain "Record," machine Republican, writes the day after election:

A notable feature of the election in New Britain resterday was the large vote poiled by the Socialists. The Socialist vote increased in every district to a marked degree. The growing strength of the Socialists has a deep meaning, and they will soon be quite a factor in local politics. The Prohibition strength diminished rather than increased. The small vote cast for the Prohibition ticket yesterday leaves that party with little to hope for in New Britain.

And on the 16th it comes back to its sore spot and seeks to lay balm upon

The New Britain Socialists are jubilant over their good showing at Tuesday's election. They hadn't ought to let a thing like this buoy up too much hope. After all the Socialist vote was more an evidence of dislike for some of the regular party nomines than an Indication of increasing respect for Socialistic doctrines.

The New Britain "Herald" (Dem.), edited by ex-Congressman R. Vance, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress this year, drops, the day after election, this exclamation:

The most surprising feature of the day is the notable increase in the local Socialist vote, which has jumped from about 100 in 1896 to about 400 this year.

And the next day, in a more contemplative mood, comments thiswise: One of the straws that indicate the political drift is the Socialist Labor vote throughout the State and particularly in this town. The vote policed here for the caudidates of this jurty was increased very much and it is now larger proportionately than in any city in the State. A very large proportion of those who vote this ticket were formerly Democrats.

But outside of New Britain itself the capitalist editors are puzzled and looking for "reasons." The Hartford Conn., "Times," for instance, seeks to suppress a number of sighs, but fails,

us appears from this passage:

The closeness of the vote in New Britain at Tucoday's election was not surprising to the leaders of both parties, but the Socialist vote was a great deal larger than was expected and it had the effect of changing the result in the cases of one or two candidates. In the four Republican wards the vote polled was larger in proportion to the total number of vaters on the list than it was in the two Democratic wards, but this cannot be attributed to any tack of effort on the part of the men who managed the election in these wards, so far as getting out the vote is concerned.

The Socialist vote was about 10 per cent, of the total vote polled. Reasons for this vote are being searched for by leaders of both parties, but only one satisfactory conclusion seems possible. No one believed. as appears from this passage:

of the total vote polled. Reasons for this vote are being searched for by leaders of both parties, but only one satisfactory conclusion seems possible. No one believed, previous to the election, that the Socialist account master over 100 votes at the most. That they mustered over 400 may be seen from the vote polled. A Socialist nomines says that it is only the beginning of a movement on the part of American wage-carners in the direction of the proper remedy for the present industrial and governmental evils, and that the time is not far distant when the Socialist Labor party will be an important factor in shaping the policy of this nation. This is an extremely optimistic view, from the standpoint of a Socialist. The Democrats and Republicans, who study into the situation, say it does not indicate a coming change from present methods of government nor is it a growth of thought in the wrong direction that caunut be easily remedied.

On election day, in New Britain, some dissatisfied. Democrats and Republicans voted the Socialist ticket in each ward, not because they believed in the principle of Socialism, but for the reason that they disk on the party ticket. Then, too, not a single rally was held previous to the election by either party, while the Socialist held sorral and conducted an aggressive campaign. If the Democrats and Republicans did half the work done by the Socialist since the campaign opened the Socialist vote would not have been large consult for comment.

The Hartford "Courant," the paper of Senator Hawleys, of Carnegie armor

of Senator Hawleys, of Carnegle armor plate swindle fame, joins the enorus

The grentest surprise to the politicians of both parties on election day was the great increase in the vote for the Socialist Labor candidates in New Britain, their total vote in the six wards running from 380 to 414 on the different candidates. Formerly it has not exceeded 100 or 150. It is difficult to say from which of the two parties the greater part of this increase came. There was a large number of Russians and Swedes to whom the arguments of the Socialists especially appealed.

But not New British alone, Booksille. But not New Britain alone. Rockville

in Connecticut also polled a Socialist vote that is reverberating through the State, being over 17 per cent, of the city's poll, and draws these remarkable observations from the Rockville correspondent of the Hartford

ROCKVILLE, Nov. 12.—The prediction in The Globe correspondence that the Social-istic vote in the town of Vernon would by larter that, was generally believed it could

270 were cast for the candidates of So-cialiam.

The vote has drawn the third party to
the attention of many Bockville residents
who belong to the class of the less interested politically. It is hard for them
comprehend have the growth of Socialistic
sentiment has come about, and immediately
the struggling party has gained such recognition that it will no longer be considered
at thing to be laughed at, and its working
advocates on election day will probably not
in the future receive the stock attacks of
ridicule; valuly applied to drive them away
from the ballot-peddling corners.

Among the men who can claim the credit
for a share of the Socialistic work in town
is August Spelman, a Village street cigar
dealer. Martin Dee, candidate for representative, is an Irish woolen operative, residing on West Main street. Lawrence
Sykes Bamforth, candidate for State Senator, is an American, a young farmer resident in Vernon.

The Socialist vote of 270 makes the Pro-

Sykes Bamforth, candidate for State Seuator, is an American, a young farmer resident in Vernon.

The Socialist vote of 270 makes the Prohibition vote of 19 a mere remirder of the previous activity of the anti-license party in Rockville. Vernon is kind to unorthodox political movements. The town's vote of 690 odd majority for license this year and the slight Prohibition your are signs that the people have wearied of the old third party and taken up with the help. Certainly, there are few Prohibitionists among the new Socialists—most of them must have been reabsorbed into the ranks of the two great parties.

That much for Connecticut, now for

That much for Connecticut, now for Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Worcester, Mass., "Bee," looking over the field in its own State writes and other papers reproduce these commen-

other papers reproduce these commentaries:

The Socialist Labor party of Massachusetts has expectations that the vote of the party for Governor in the recent State election will show the 3 per cent, of the total vote to give them an official standing in ballot arrangements.

From present appearances about 9,200 votes would be enough to give the 3 per cent, and it is of note that full returns from thirty-one cities of the State give the vote for George R. Peare, Socialist Labor enudidate for Governor, as 7,500 votes. In the same cities hast year the party's candidate for Governor received 4,707. Of the vote last year outside of the eitles included in the tabulation, the Socialist candidate for Governor received 4,707. Of the vote last year outside of the eitles included in the tabulation, the Socialist candidate for Governor get 1,710; the same, vote this year in those places would give Peare 3,165, but with the same gains as made in the cities his vote would be pushed near if not over the 10,000 mark.

What the actual vote is and whether: the actual that actual vote and an official standing, can only be known when the vote is announced by the Secretary of State, which will not occur till the last of December.

In any case the vote is significant. The records show that in 1891, when the party first entered the field, its vote was so small that it was hardly notleeable on the political horizon. Harry W. Robinson, the candidate for Governor that year, 301, 1,432 votes in the State. In 1892 the vote fell to 610. Since then it has steadily progressed, the vote in 1803 being 2,200; in 1894, 3,115; in 1895, 3,300; 4,508 in 1896, and in 1808 reaching 6,301 for the head of the ticket.

In every city but Worcester, Peare made gains over the vote in 1807 Boston leading, with the total vote of 1,200. The greatest gain was made in New Bedford, where the vote for Governor reached 750, as against 155 last year. In Worcester, Peare made gains over the vote in 1807 being digitaly is standing the total for the head of the ticket

The Worcester "Spy" shoots off this squib, that is reproduced all over the

SOCIALISM A CONDITION. Socialist gains are among the most frequently discussed incidents of the election. Connecticut is all sgape at seeing the Socialist ticket poiling more than the Prohibitionist. This phenomenon was realized in Massachusetts, last year, and even in Worcester there has been a Socialist manicipal ticket. Socialism may still be a theory, but it seems to be fast developing into a condition that confronts the American people, Well said "Sym"?

Well said, "Spy"! And finally, the Providence, R. I., 'Journal" gives this comprehensive review and attempts an "explanation"

review and attempts an "explanation":

The growth of the Socialist Labor yote in Rhode Island is slow but steady. In the State election two years ago it was 1.2,2. In 1897 it had increased to 1,380. Last April it took a greater leap and reached the unprecedented total of 2,877. At that time the total vote of the State was 42,856. Last week for Congressmen it was but 37,982, and yet the Socialist vote was close up to the April mark—2,437.

For several years the same tendency has been observed in other parts of the country. The Socialists have polled a constantly increasing vote. The significance of this is appreciated when it is recalled that Matchett, the Socialist Labor candidate for President in 1890, polled but 2,114 votes in Massachusetts.

As might have been expected, the vote was large where there have been textile troubles. In New Bedford it rese to 739 for Governor, against 107 for the same officer last year. The vote in Springfield reached nearly 500, and over the border in Connecticut a similar increase is reported. Thus New Britain, a busy manufacturing centre, gave the Socialist Labor candidate for Governor nearly 400 votes, and Hartford added about 300. The total vote of the party in the State was, in round numbers, 2,500, against 1,233 for Matchett for President in 1898. Complete reports from New York State are not yet in, but returns from three of bers, 2.600. against 1,233 for Matchett for President in 1836. Complete reports from New York State are not yet in, but returns from three of the five boroughs of New York city give the Socialist Labor candidates more than 13,000 votes, about the same number polled for Matchett two years ago. It is probable that the returns from the entire State will show a large increase over 1846, when the party had almost no strength outside the metropolis.

Just what this continued growth means is left for consideration at unother time. It is involved, of course, with the current troubles between labor and capital, and it is emphasized by accretions of voting strength from time to time from our foreign population, which has been in close touch with Socialist movements abroad.

It now remains to be added to the

It now remains to be added to the several "explanations," hinted in the above clippings, the following two.

First one from the New York "Press." In view of the "explanation" given by this luminary it may be well to assure our readers that the "Press" is not a funny paper, but is, here particularly, in grim carnest,-all the grimmer because it is mad:

grimmer because it is mad:

The Socialist Labor vote in Massachusetts this year was about 10,000, against 6,300 last year. This entitles the party in the future to a place on the official ballot for the first time in the party's history in that State. Many Bay State philosophers process to be alarmed at this increase in the vote in the State. They are needlessly agitated. It was only a year or so ago that the Socialist Labor leaders made a begging and pittful plea for a few votes in each precinct in the State on the ground that 10,000 votes were needed to secure a place on the official ballot, and the party was too poor to pay for repeated neminations by petition. That plea evidently has been granted.

Pocule who are hadly his secured.

People who are badly hit are said often to break forth in humor. The "Press" verifies the adage.

The second explanation is found in the correspondence column of the New Britain, Conn., "Morning Journal." That paper having advanced some queer arithmetic to console itself with. Comrade M. Goldsmith of that city wrote the following answer, the publication of which by the "Journal" is in itself significant;

Editor Morning Journal:

Dear Sir-in your article in this morning's Journal, headed "Socialist Vote" you try to explain the phenomenal growth of the Socialist Labor vote in this city in a way that seems really ridiculous not only to the student of history and social science but also to every one who is in the least familiar with the approximate number of voters of the different nationalities in town and their distribution in the six political divisions, and who has besides taken the trouble to compare with those the total number of Socialist votes and to examine its distribution in the six wards. A simple knowledge of this, coupled with the recognition of elementary truth, that a whole is always greater than its paris, will suffice to make one smile very significantly while reading your article.

Wholly ignoring the fact that the Socialist vote grows enormously in every corner of our globe where there are two antagonistic classes, i. e., a capitalist class and a wage working class, and instead of trying to explain this growth by the great industrial changes taking place in every civilized country, you lay the whole blame at the door of the Russian Hebrew voters of this city, claiming these to have made up the majority of the 413 Socialist votes.

Leaving alone a scientific discussion of the guestion, as this would take us beyond the limits of a newspaper communication, let us examine your assertion that the Hebrew vote lies at the bottom of the whole afair. To do this it will be necessary to bring a few facts. Fact No. 1—The total number of Jewish voters in this city is about \$5. Of these a few belong to the rankest Republicans in Connecticut, and at least one or two are known to be in the employ of the Democratic town committee. This leaves us about 75, say \$9. Jewish voters in two the editor of the Journal will surely have to admit that IT TAKES MORE THAN 80 to MAKE 413.

Fact No. 2—First ward, Jewish 2. Socialist 52, Stating 53, Stating 53, Stating 53, Stating 54, Socialist 42, Socialist 53, Stating 54, Soci

4th ward, Jewish 3, Socialist 68; 5th ward, Jewish 45, Socialist 100; 6th ward, Jewish 45, Socialist 100; 6th ward, Jewish 45, Socialist 100; 6th ward, Jewish 45, Socialist 102; 8th ward, Jewish 45, Socialist 102; which ward ward has been good Republicans but this time have gone over to the Socialists without warning, would make one think that every Republican must ask and warn his political opinions. Your great scientific discovery that the Jews are naturally drawn to Socialism by reason of the teachings of generations, is not very clear and besides sounds rather strange in yiew of the fact that the scientific tenets, the alm of Socialism and the organizations of Socialists, being the result of modern industrial development, are all of very recent and modern growth; especially so in Russal, which remained very much behind in industrial development.

Your remark that "American for American, and every one who takes the oath of allegiance to this country is an American, whether born here or not." Is very true, but to the Socialist the American incopic is not the handfal of American millionnires while all the time exacting tribute from the American workers; but fit is the great who very often reside in London or Paris while all the time exacting tribute from the American workers; but fit is the great who very often reside in London or Paris while all the time exacting tribute from the American workers; but fit is the great majority of the great unknown common people who perform the manual and intellectual labor of the country, feed, clothe and maintain the nation and thus are the stronghold of the American walve of foreign born, to try with all the fire of his soul, to abolish everything which in, his opinion is destructive of the life, liberty and happiness of the people and of the safety of the republic, by voting himself and trying his best to make others vote against it. Such a thing is, in the utmost conviction of the socialist. Our present system of wage-slavery.—M. GOLDSTEIN.

Does there live a workingman with heart so stony who, after reading the below item from the San Francisco, Cal., "Examiner," can henceforth withhold his yote from the Republican party, or could deny the humanity of the capitalist class or of its political representatives? If there be any his un-Americanism must be beyond repair. Listen and cave in:

PRESIDENT'S ACT OF KINDNESS. Mrs. James Jones has received a letter from President McKinley. Her husband was the artilleryman killed by the premature discharge of a cannon in saluting the Presidential train when it passed through Kokomo, Ind., three weeks ago. The President expressed deep sympatry for the bereft family and sent a check for \$25.

\$25 for a workingman's life, can anything be more magnanimous!

What can those 1,715 workingmen of Indiana have been thinking about, who, by raising the Socialist vote of the State from 324 in 1896 to more than five times as many on the 8th instant, thus punched the face of capitalism, Republican as well as Democratic, and McKinley's face included, with one thousand seven hundred and fifteen distinct punches?:

But this is not the only evidence of ingratitude on the part of the working class that we are constrained to record this week. While the first comes from the old State of Indiana, the second comes from the spick and span brand new territory of Puerto Rico. Utterly oblivious of all sense of gratitude towards the American capitalist class for having brought to them the "sweet boon of freedom," the Puerto Rican workingmen proceed forthwith to establish a Socialist paper, "El Porvenir Social" (The Social Future), and carry their ingratitude to the point of larraming General Brooke, now in command there, in this wise for keeping up useless and costly retainers:

ing up useless and costly retainers:

Sir:—If you are the supreme authority on this island, and you extend your jurisdiction over all matters of police, bygiene, etc., etc., that affect all the towns, does it not seem to you, General, that the \$50,000 that four secretaries cost, whose offices were created by the Spanish laws, always ready to extort mosey from the people to pay a pack of political employees with, should be abolished? Do you not believe, General, that those secretaries should be cashiered?

Whether General Brooke will feel the slap and take the hint we can not tell; but sure it is that, what with the conduct of growing numbers of indiana workingmen and the conduct of these Puerto Ricans, one may well exclaim:

Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!

In reviewing the history of the Kansas government for the last ten years, the Emporia, Kans., "Gazette" seems to be downcast as far as the prospects of "good government" are concerned. It remarks:

Time and again they have been deceived. Time and again have men come from the people with promises to execute the laws with clean, homorable, intelligent men. Time and again they who have promised the people honest administrators have elevated political hariots. Humphrey (Benublicas) had his McCray; Lewelling (Populist) had his Legate, his Pete Kiine, his Todd, his Fred. Close; Morrill (Republican) had his Police Commissioners; Gov. Leedy (Populist) has his Junper, his Lewelling, his McCrath, and his Dr. Scott.

And vet this look betweend is no

And yet, this look backward is no

cause for despondency, any more than a series of absurd treatments, failing to cure is an evidence that a malady is incurable.

Nothing but corruption can follow in the wake of capitalist governments? Capitalist government keeps up a social system under which a living becomes ever more precarious. Rather than die of hunger man will steal. Populism, just the same as Republicanism and Democracy,-all are founded upon capitalism. The best meant promises can not be redeemed by their successful candidates; crookery must; therefore, either precede, as it usually does, or is bound to follow political success. There is no purity possible in government any longer except under a social system where none but the viciously inclined need to suffer want. And that can only be brought about by the Socialist Labor party.

A sad plight, indeed, that of "Gazettes": they must either submit to suffocating corruption, or they must have the system under which they would thrive thrown over-board!

Sounds of "Voices."

[Written for THE PEOPLE by William Doran, Jersey City, N. J.1

THE TRAMP.

Labor is scarce. We roam about. We beg, but "Law" Says wipe 'em out.

No home for us No love, no wife: Preachers, Teachers. You know not life.

We are sons of Misfortune: Stepmother grim. Our fathers, Old Poverty, Tattered our trim.

THE OBSERVER.

Oh! this is the end. Of a grand cent-u-ree, And I'll sing of some Glorious things we see.

We see a race of inborn slaves, Who toll for a crust And dig their graves. Canting hypocrites, Liars, frauds, Canonized, legalized Thieves and bawds.

From gin-mill politics Up to the Joss.
That the faithful worship, The mighty Boss, The half-fed millions Dumbly hope. While daily papers Dose 'em dope. A hungry horde Seeks work in vain, By skill of hand And wealth of brain; And fake old "Justice," Black with grime. Makes paupers, thieves And hunger, crime, We're civilized And Christian, too, Virtues many, Faults a few Whoredom, Lunacy, Murder, War, Robbery, Suicide, Too much more.

We've intelligent people. Bless the mark: Blind in the light And dumb in the dark.

THE AGITATOR.

I spoke to the wind, So the people said, One question, I asked, 1s Freedom dead? And Echo answered More lead, more lead.

Slaves will sue. Fools are many, Fate is true.

Change is the law, All must obey, Darkest night, Gives place, to-day,

THE CONQUERING PROLETA-RIAT.

Hark, thunder of drums, It comes! It comes! The foremost lines advance 'Neath sunny skies of Italy, Across the plains of France.
On snow-topped Alps of Switzerland,
Our banner waves on high,
Germania's sturdy children, Are firm to do or die. The sons of Scandinavia The Briton and the Celt. Iberia. Columbia, Full mighty blows have dealt. Our watchword is still enward For our's is Right and Might, The slogan, Comrade Wor Of All Fatherlands Unite:





UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN

Brother Jonathan-I desire you is explain a thing to me about Socialism

B. J.-Has the Socialist Labor pany any definite plan for obtaining the which are now private property?

U. S.—That question is too broad party.

that way. But to answer in general the Socialist Labor party has, esse-tially, no more an no less definite plan to achieve its ends and carry st its programme than the free trader have when they want to overther protection; or than the protectionism have when they want to overther free trade; or than the silverites by when they want to overthrow the

present financial system; and so on.

B. J.-Why, do you mean that.

U. S.-Certainly. What "plan" have

the free traders?

B. J.—Their plan is to elect a Congress and President, repeal the targ laws and enact free trade legislation.

That's very simple.
U. S.—And what "plan" have the silverites?

B. J.—Similarly: elect a President and Congress and legislate silver in U. S.—Well, the Socialist Labor plan is similar. It proposes to capture the

public powers, legislate capitalism set and legislate Socialism in.

B. J.—Ah. levi hor B. J .- Ah, but here is where the dif

ference comes.

U. S.—I don't see it.

B. J.—I'll show you. Free trade, precion, silver and other such legislation, respect "private property." But Socialism does not. The programme

Socialism is to place into the hands the people collectively the means production now held in private hand ls it not?
U. S.—It is.
B. J.—Therefore there must be a

difference between the plan of the & L. P. and that of all those other parties. They don't propose to touch principle. vate property.
U. S.—Don't they?
B. J.—Do they?

8.-Why, certainly. B. J.-How so?

U. S.—Very simply. Would the prevate property, held by free trader under a free trade régime, not shrive in their hands by the overthrow of the régime and the establishment of the posite, protection?

B. J.-Well, yes; it would.
U. S.-And the property in the hand of the victorious protectionists, would it not proportionally increase?

B. J.-Yes, it would. U. S.—Would not the property in the hands of protectionists fare similarly

if, their regime being up, it is over thrown and free trade introduced. B. J.—Well, yes. U. S.—And likewise in the case

victorious silver, etc., etc.,?
B. J.—Yes, I see that; but—
U. S.—The only but there is about is that the legislation that the S. L. P. would enact and enforce would frame ly, while that of all the others decovertly affect property. But there is one deep and wide difference. Free trade, protection, silver, gold, etc., etc., all claim that their programme is essential to the welfare of the people. sential to the welfare of the people and the moment they have a chase to proceed to carry out their programme which is, and can be, see else than the welfare of that parts ular set of the capitalist class that benefited by free trade, etc., at the pense of the whole rest of the peo Now, the programme of the S. L. which also claims that it alone promote the welfare of the whole ple, is a true, a bona fide people gramme, and it alone, indeed, can protect the welfare of the nation. If,

erty from the hands of the roclass, that now holds, back into class, that new holds, back into a hands of the people who produced in B. J. ponders. U. S.—If you feel shocked it is a an evidence that the false preises of law, order, property, religion, and which the several successful capitists have successively fransfer property through legislation, has commended themselves to you, a have imposed upon you. It is part the education that the workers have receive that they emancipate to selves from the domination of car

cordingly, the others can legislate, a have legislated, property out of thands of one set of capitalists into

hands of one set of capitalists lands of an other, why should not be S. L. P. be able to legislate stolen pro-

ist thought. You will have to do to B, J.-But— U. S.-Still a "but"—

J .- Yes; on another side of

question. Does the S. L. P. plane brace the plan of physical force? U. S.—The S. L. P. plan embra-every step that is in the logic of ever if the capitalist class debauch the lot box, or if it rise in rebellion against the first of the people; if, in short, if far violates the organic law of land, why, then, physical force comes the logic of events, and will applied with crushing effect. The

The English translation of Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," the Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," the cently ran through THE PEOPLE now to be had bound in an elegant ume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture frontispiece. This work is of Pavalue. No Socialist, even though to student, and no student, evan the he be no Socialist, can afford to be wiff out it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 is street, N. Y. Olty. Price 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of paper is an invitation to subscribe

CHAPTER 2-TRAGIC PAG

Infamous Partnership Between Mark A. Hanna and the Officials of the United Mine Workers' Union,

In the coal miner's article that appeared in last week's PEOPLE I said, while writing of the Pittsburg district, in no other part of the nation is the connection between the capitalist and the fakir so apparent."

few facts to substantiate the

A rew races to substantiate the above are in order.

In '96, when the guns of the campaign were booming, the coal miners in the Pittsburg district were suffering. As that is their chronic state, let me are they were suffering a little. say they were suffering a little more than usual. Wages were dropping all around "as thick as fallen leaves in Vallambrossa."
There was one oasis in this desert of

There was one easis in this desert of misery. That was in the famous Panhandle mine in Painters' Run, Allegheny County, owned by the infamous Mark A. Hanna. Mark was running his mortgaged candidate, McKinley, for the Presidency. To cut wages meant the sending up of a terrific howl from the silver mine barons, whose hands were still wet with the blood of the murdered Leadville miners. So Mark determined to keep the wages in the Panhandle up, till the wages in the Panhandle up, till old Sol climbed over the valleys of Al-

hepheny on election day, then—but I am getting ahead of by story.

Hanna is fortunate in the possession of about as stick an article in the art of bunco that ever came over the hill in the person of Thomas E. Young, gen eral manager of Hanna's Western Pennsylvanian coal mining interests. One September day, in 1896, Young called the haggard slaves of the pick and lamp around him, and softly spoke

the following speil:

"Miners of the Panhandle:-We have amers of the rannande:—we have entered on the greatest political cam-paign of the century. It is a campaign for national honor. It is a campaign in which the Republican party stands for an honest dollar, a dollar worth one hundred cents in all parts of the world. It is a campaign against repudiation and Anarchy. In this campaign our employer, Mr. Hanna, is taking an active part. Nr. Hanna does not wish to see the dollar of his employees cut to 53 cents. His generous heart is touched. His every thought is for your Can you doubt it? Look around Can you doubt it? Look around See the wages drop in every mine in Allegheny County except here in the old Panhandle. Mr. Hanna is a friend of labor. Vote for Major Mc-Kinley, the Advance Agent of Prosper-ity, and your wages will never go

Not being able to see through the causes that produced such a sudden flow of love for the workers through the Hanna heart, the miners stupidly marched to the polls on election day and voted for the Advance Agent of Capitalist Prosperity. The next morning they marched to the mine radiant with hope for the golden future, for their employer's candidate had been elected. But their hopes were short lived. A notice that the mine was shut down indefinitely was tacked upon the tipple. Their dreams of prosperity vanished faster than the snow o'er which the tramped was melted by the rising winter-sun. Deceived again, buncoed again, they stood before that e, the death warrant of their from the cliffs of optimism they were hurled into the canyons of pes simism. With heaving breasts they returned to their homes to break the news to their pale-faced wives, who knew not where to get a meal for the ragged, children when another week had passed. The Hannas, the Youngs, had passed. The Hannas, the Youngs, the Dolans and the Warners were singing their songs of savage joy at the easy manner in which they had bunceed the kindly, guileless proletarian. Let us take up the story seven weeks

On the 17th of December, 1896, the news flashed through Painters Run that the mine would open next day. The men marched to the mine bright and early next morning, not as spry as seven weeks earlier, but yet happy in the thought of good wages.

Once again did they see Mr. Young ready to speak to them. He had an immense roll of bills in his hand. Was he ordered to present them with treasiry notes drawn by the Advance Agent of Prosperity? Maybe those wicked, far-seeing Socialists were wrong; maybe the miners were not bunced after all. Mr. Young soon dispelled their illusions, for this is the sist of the new spell that he spoke:
"Miners of the old Panhandle:--Some

time since I told you that your employer, Mr. Hanna, was a friend of labor. You know that was true. For several mouths be refused to cut your wages. But Mr. Hanna would go bankrupt if he continued to pay apove the market price for labor. Conse-quently, each man who goes to work to-day does so under a reduction of 10 cents per ton. from 70 cents to 60 cents (15 per cent.)." (Groans, curses, and Jells of disapproval.) "Wait my reas of disapproval.) "Wait my friends, be patient. Can't you see? Mr. Hanna must do this." (A voice: What about prosperity?") "We will have prosperity. You must not expect tell at once. I am further instructed the mr. Hanna to inform you the least the second s Mr. Hanna to inform you that he see not want any more strikes in his wine, and as a guarantee that you will not strike for the next 12 months each man, as he enters the mine, will sign That in consideration of the sum of e dellar, I promise to abstain from dellar, I promise to abstain from striking in the M. A. Hanna Panhandle mine for a period of 12 months, and as a guarantee of good faith I hereby the surrender 10 cents from every tom of coal that I mine during that time. Said money to be returned at the expiration of time set forth in contract provided I live up to provisions centained therein. If not, this money shall become the property of the Pantandle Company become the property of the Pan-e Company."

Mr. Young concluded by requesting est miner to come, up and sign the stract and receive the crisp one dolar bill. Here, indeed, was a pretty Here was a pretty how do you. Yot alone was there no prosperity, at their wages were to be cut from 70 to 60 cents, then 10 cents per ton reducing it to 50 cents—the low-

est wages ever paid in the district. But there was to work elsewhere; they were all heavily in debt; some had not eaten that morning; that crisp dollar bill was tempting; they hesitated, finally one by one, like men marching to the scaffold, with the winter winds whistling the death dirges of their hopes through the Allegheny Valley, they SIGNED,—and marched into the stygian darkness of the mine, a color in harmony with their future.

stygian darkness of the mine, a color in harmony with their future:

This was in December, 1895. Let me now drop the curtain over the eyents of the next seven months. On Independence Day, 1897, bless the mark (Hanna), the famous coal-miners strike of '97 broke out. The mifiers strike of '97 broke out. The storm center was the Pittsburg dis trict. The Hanna miners were in the very, center of that district. They were irresistibly thrown into it, just as a drown man swiming in the St. Lawrence would be thrown into the vortex of Niagara. Whereupon the Hanna Panhandle mine shut down with this sult: that every ton of coal mined in the previous 7 months had 10 cents taken off as agreed in the contract and
EVERY 10 CENT PIECE FILCHED
FROM THESE MEN WENT INTO
THE CAPACIOUS POCKET OF
MARK HANNA. The strike went on, as such strikes will go. Starved, whip-ped and shot, the miners returned to work, defeated: with Hazleton in the distance costing a lurid glare on their retreating forms

The Panhandle mine opened up once At the end of two weeks the men received their envelopes. Much to short. They appointed a committee to go and see Mr. Young and find out the cause of the shortage. Mr. Young said: "Well. you see, my dear fellows, Mr. Hanna, as you know is a friend of labor. So we sent for Mr. Dolan, president of the United mine Workers' Union, and arraiged for the CHECK-OFF SYSTEM in this mine. You are all unionmen, now good evening."

One of our comrades, the organizer of Section Bridgeville, when he learned the réport of the committee went into Young's office and said: "Sir, I don't want to belong to this union. I don't look on it as a union. Doian and Warner are a pair of labor skates and ig-noramuses for whom I have no use.

Give me back my money."
Young answered: "All right; you can have your money, but you must get out of the mine. We will have none but puion men here." He went.

The CHECK-OFF SYSTEM works this way. Arrangements are made be-tween the bosses and the union officials whereby the dues are taken out of the men's wages by the former; the union official calls on pay day and receives the dues from the boss. Ye Gods; how low has pure and simple-dom fallen. This CHECK-OFF SYS-TEM is in general operation through the Pittsburg district. So true is this THAT IF HANNA AND HIS FRIENDS WITHDREW THEIR THAT IF HANNA AND HIS
FRIENDS WITHDREW THEIR
SUPPORT THE UNION COULD
NOT LAST 24 HOURS. Is this a
union? Yes; a union of vampires,
sucking the life blood of the proletariat.

Let me draw the curtain once more and raise it again in January of the

and raise it again in January of the present year.

The scene is laid in Ohio. Hanna is up against the fight of his crimestained life in his attempt to retain his seat in the United States Senate. His election depends on the votes of the Assemblymen from the coal mining districts of Ohio. A workingman in that locality only spears of Hanna to that locality only speaks of Hanna to curse him, a woman to shed a tear for a wrong that he has done to a loved one. It would be as much as their seats, not to say their lives would be worth, to vote for the fat rascal. In despair he turns to the Pittsburg dis-trict. Won't Mr. Warner of the U. M. W. Union return the favor he has recently done for him by the adoption and enforcement of the CHECK-OFF SYSTEM? It would be worth Mr. Warner's while. Of course Mr. Warner would. He threw himself into the fight for Hanna with intense energy. them to see that the "friend of labor" was elected. In signed articles and interviews he praised Hanna with the result that the Assemblymen from the coal mining regions voted for Hanna saying to the men: "Why, look here, you can't blame us; your own leader says he is the 'best man in the Pitts-burg district to work for,'" They cast their votes for this infamous representative of the labor-fleecing capitalist class whose bands are red with the blood of the miners, whose clothes are wet with the tears of their wives and daughters.

These votes sent him to the U.S. ennte. Here follows one of the let-Senate. ters sent to Ohio during Hauna's campaign. It was printed by the thou-sands and spread broadcast through the State. (A copy can be seen at THE PEOPLE office.):

"A TRUE FRIEND OF LABOR. "Testimony of Secretary Warner of the United Mine Workers.

"Mr. William Warner, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of the Pitts-burg district, on the 30th of June last, in an authorized interview entered a vigorous protest against the manner in which the names of himself and Presi-dent Dolan, of the United Miners, were being used in statements concerning alleged treatment of miners by Senstor Hanna. Mr. Warner is a free silver map, and was an ardent supporter of Bryan for President, so that political motive cannot be charged against him. In his statement on that occasion he

"All these stories published about the attitude of Mark A. Hanna on la-bor are false. Every time you see the names of myself or Patrick Dolan, President of the district, coupled with these stories, it is done without our knowledge. I have denied them re-peatedly, but what can I do to stop their circulation? I have denied them re

"'The true story of Mr. Hanna's at-

titude to his workmen and toward union labor, as far as his mining interests in Western Pennsylvania are concerned, is that he is the best man in the whole district to work for.

"I do not know Senator Hanna, never saw him in my life. Mr. Dolan and myself voted the free silver ticket last fail, and will do so again if we can get a chance. We have no interest in Mr. Hanna's candidacy for United States Sanator in Ohio, but the fact that we are opposed to him in politics that we are opposed to him in politics seems to have given some writers the idea that they are licensed to use our names to tell absolute falsehoods about him. His General Manager, Thomas E. Young, has done more than any one man to bring about a better condition of the miners. He has worked night of the inners. He has worked fight and day in conferences, committees, pleaded with operators, walked over the entire district, spent his own money and has been a veritable slave trying to do some good, neglecting his own business, and now his employer is rewarded with abuse and lies after having lost thousands of dollars in seeking to maintain the mining price

'I have written the miners in Ohlo that such proceedings are disgraceful. I have advised them to defeat Mr. Hanna on a straight silver issue if pos-sible, but, if they want a friend to miners, every miner in the United States should be for him. "The work done by Mr. Young and

the Panhandle Coal Company, in which Mr. Hanna is a stockholder, and Daniel Hanna, his son, is manager, does not date from the time Mr. Hanna entered actively into politics. Long be fore he was thought of in this connec tion he took the stand to pay the highest wages in the district.

"To day he is paying the highest price paid in the Pittsburg district. Not only that, he is fairer in his dealings with his workmen than tenths of the operators, and this is one of the greatest boons to suffering min-, who invariably are robbed of most

of their earnings.

"While I can not conscientiously support Mr. Hanna in his political views, yet nothing would give me greater pleasure than to disabuse the minds of the people of Ohio that Senator Mark Hanna is tyrannical, mean, or pays his workmen less than his competitors. If there were a greater number of Mark Hannas there would be less destitution and com-plaint among the coal miners." After reading the above letter who

can deny that the statement in last week's PEOPLE is correct: "That in no part of the nation is the connec-tion between the capitalist and the fakir so apparent as in the Pittsburg district." It is also true that in no part of the nation is the capitalist crown of thorns pressed heavier on labor's brow

He goes the whole hog to earn his blood money, does this labor Judas. "I have advised the Ohio miners to defeat Mr. Hanna on a straight silver is-sue if possible." Yes, nail the proleta-riat to a silver cross. Give them into the clutches of the silver mine barons who have written the history of the Western silver mining camps in a sea of proletarian blood. Let them vote for the coinage of the silver mine barons silver for the benefit of their middle class exploiter. Don't teach them to vote for the free coinage of their labor power at the mints of the United States, for that would be Socialism. There would be no Hanna boodle in that, and the Second Ave. harlot would give you the cold shoulder, Mr. Warner! Labor faking would cease to pay.

So that they will be crucified any-how, you say: "If they want a friend to miners every miner in the United States should vote for him (Hama)." The audacity of the last statement takes one's breath away. The iron-clad contract afore-mentioned makes Hanna a friend of labor in this fakirs eye. Causing the "Cleveland vestibule car law" to be declared unconstitutional, thus saving a few dollars at the expense of the lives of the motormen of Cleveland also stamps him as labor

Smashing the seamen's union by organizing a band of thugs and prize-fighters to club and beat the unfortunate striking seamen into submis-sion is another reason he should be supported in Mr. Warner's estimation.

In short, this typical capitalist bully possessing all the vices of his robber class is endorsed by this labor fakir for acts that under a decent state of society would send him to the death chair. This letter shows as clear as the lightning flash at midnight the laposition taken by all the breed from Gompers down

The working class is a kindly class. It is a guileless class. Owing to the make-up of their unions it is an ignorant class. Let us play them for all they are worth before the Socialists enlighten them. Let us make hay while the sun shines, for our time is becoming short."

This is the fakir's position. This is

This is the fakir's position. This is why they are so impudent in their endorsements of capitalist politicians of the Hanna and Cantor type. Let us lend every energy towards enlightening our class. Let us fan the spark of class interest smoldering in their breasts into a flame of class-consciousnes in which the fakir will be consumed. Let the bellows that will fan that flame be coal miners' locals of the that fiame be coal miners' locals of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Organize them on all sides!

Stamp out the pestiferous conion that fattens of the misery of our

Up with the new trades unionism! Up, boys, and at 'em! T. Λ. HICKEY.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.



MORRIS HILLOUIT. Attorney at Law.

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131 Schermerhern Str., Brooklyn, N. T

ON THE SKIRMISH LINE.

Few of the Events in the Last Campaign in Massachusetts.

The 8. D. P.—which will include several other letters before the year is out—though it is only five months old, has already out two teeth. Mr. James Carey and a sileat partner, who by some happy chance is rightly named Skates (adjective applicable to all concerned) will sit beneath the Bay State's sacred cod-fish. The party concentrated its efforts in Haverhill, and while it did not bring us Jessie Cox and the rest of its Mellin's Food bables, it did train all its big guns on that one city. Wherever else it polled well, it got the votes of ex-Pops, mistaken Democrats, "non-union wreckfakirs and friends of the caudi-The candidates themselves were hastily cooked, and came on just a little raw. Many of those who swallowed them will disgorge them in

a few days.
"Our goot Comrade Sheen Tepbs" put up a lively fight, and succeeded in proving that aliteration is preferable to sense, that anthisis is better than truth. Mr. John Tobin also added to the agonies of the dissolution of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by appearing in his proper place

Tobin's moral degeneration has been

marked of late, and when we found ourselves excluded during the Brockton strike we knew the end was at On that strike and a few other little union matters we may say some thing later on. Marlboro has also erected a Chinese wall against us again. We see in it the delicate Italian foot of Brother Tobin—but despite obstacles we expect to do something The S. L. P. was to have been wiped out, just the same as it was to wither

and blow away when Casson, the nursing bottle, whence it was sup-posed to draw its life, received his quietus. Neither happened. Casson is gone, we remain, and our vote is nearly twice what it was last year, In 1897, according to the estimate of the Rev. Steckert N. "the S. L. P. consists of Mrs. Avery and a couple of Jews," so a new and "purely American movement" was wound up and placed on the market. After looking over their forces, the leaders decided that it would not be wise to be "purely American," so they became "Interna-tional." Yet every grain of race prejudice, all the bitter fury and blind-ness of "wronged men." every labor fakir not taken by the Democrats. were used in the same way that this same cult of decoys misairects the suburb energy and enthusiasm of the

working class in their trades unions.

By actual count the "goot Tepbs" spoke to 17,863,901 "sure converts to the S. D. P.." of whom 3,000 voted the ticket. He and Carey carried their applause with them in the shape of a poor, misguided boy named Jolles, who is one of the pin-feathers on the Mass, wing of the S. D. P. bird. We shall watch Carey as a Socialist for a day or two, and then we shall watch him for the rest of the time as the "un-dictated to" Carey, and if the omens mislead us not this is not the last term he will serve in a State institution. Again he can truthfully say he was

not elected by Socialists. Every man has his price, and even the best must be marked down sometimes. In the olden days when Carey was refused a place on the Unemployed Commission he sat to think the ployed Commission he sat to think the matter over. As he brushed the files off his nose with his left ear, a new light dawned upon him: "I have been turned down." he said, "but like a lamp wick I shall rise again. Yes, rise like a glass of frothy beer." He has risen, a shining light on Bencon hill despite the fact that most of the memdespite the fact that most of the members of his party are not voters, and never want to be, and the day when he and George Fred Williams kiss and make up—at George's expense—we'll see the afore-mentioned wick properly

Carey is now in a position where hedging is difficult. The platform on which he stands is as slippery as he is. and the people with whom he stands are lightning change artists. Whether they have on the garments of the Populist, the reformer, or the S. makes no difference, beneath each lie the methods and substance of the mounterbank. Exit Carey as a Social-ist. Enter Carey as a "Citizens' Re-form" candidate? It is very probable.

The S. L. P. campaign in Massachusetts was a lively one, and proves the power and correctness of our tactics and form of organization. We some hard fights, but the ease We had some hard fights, but the ease with which we threw off any germs which may attack us argues well for the healthy condition of the body as a whole. The bare-faced appeals made by the capitalist parties to the labor vote, and the freak candidates nominated by those parties show that the condition of the working class will be four many years but the only issue for fore many years be the only issue for the campaign. It would not be sur-prising if that was the issue in 1900. and that the most wonderful reforms be offered to the voters if they will only line up and cast a ballot for the true American Abel Leech, Republican, or for the workingman's friend. Quincy Market Stahl, Democrat. For that battle which is grimly certain to "come in our time" the Socialists have drilled as never before. The intel-lectual standard was higher, we had more men, better trained men, and succeeded in opening fields hitherto untouched. The apathy of the workers is at first discouraging, but we shall soon overcome that and go in span soon overcome that and go in with new vigor. One man whom I spoke to after election did not vote for us because he "did not wish to throw his vote away." "Whom did you vote for?" I asked. "Well," he said, "to tell you the truth I aidn't vote at all."

Stoneham Section took part in the fight for the first time, and from June until November there was no let up either at home or in the surrounding towns. That our work was in some measure effective is shown by the vote. Next year we hope, with the experience gained, to hold our own for an-

other big advance.
We had little or no trouble. Suwe had little or he trouble. Su-percilious counter-jumpers cannot abash us, and blue blooded social scavengers put us not to shame. A \$15 a week workingman with rough clothes for which he paid, \$5 a week clerk with good clothes for which he

did not pay, or a \$500 a week president with broad-cloth, for which someone else paid, each was treated alike by us. We showed the clerk no more respect We showed the clerk no more respect and favor than we showed the other

In Woburn one of our comrades had a little brush with a Democrat. comrade was giving out leaflets, and handed one to a person, and such a person as a decayed manufacturing town alone can produce. The man looked it over. "Choshilist, Choshil-ist is it?" (tearing the tract in shreds) "and I'd do that to you dthing, only I'm a poor auld man wid the rumitiz. Who star-rved the 9th Rigimint? Wor Who star-rved the 9th Rigimint? Wor it the Dimmercraits? Nau? Dthin it war the Choshillsts, you pur-rus praid Yankee." And this last despite the fact that the comrade is himself a decendant of the Munster kings! The old man drew quite a crowd which was given good literature and good advice. We again invaded the town and increased our yote, though we had to increased our vote, though we had to work under great difficulties. Melrose is the direct opposite of Wo-

burn. I went there, and for a cold dreary time I never saw any thing like If. If you are passing out hand-bills the Melroseite looks you over care-fully, estimates your pay-or your salary if you are well dressed enough salary it you are well dressed enough to warrant one—see that you are in good sanitary condition, and then scornfully refuses to accept what you offer him. After an hour of such work another comrade and myself invaded the lions in their dens. We put a copy of THE PEOPLE, the State Appeal, and a tract or two in each house, and Melrose when the ballots were counted had risen from four votes to twelve. This was scarcely a good return, as we spent a whole day there and ran up more steps than I could have believed existed. The average Melrose man loves to place that architectual monstrosity known as a "neat suburban residence" on some little hill and then residence" on some little hill and then build a flight of very steep stairs to it People who live in such mis-shaped houses must be deformed mentally and

We also went to Wakefield and in addition to the literature distributed we held a few meetings. We could not get at the stove-workers but we sent in a good supply of papers by the boys who were carrying their fathers' dinners. At the ratan works the lumates come out in a flood when the gates are open, and a brisk five minutes can be spent giving out anywhere from 400 to 600 papers, etc. During the rush I attempted to cross through the crowd and a luckless bicycle rider ran me down, but without avail. As he lay on the ground I stooped to give him the "Social Effects of Machinery." but he haughtely and coldly refused to ac cept it. What he said is not fit to print. Comrades should avail themselves of the chance to carry on propa ganda at factory gates. It is the best place we can find. We then visited the Democratic head-quarters and, though opposed by the heelers we gave out our papers with the admonition that the recepients thereof read them while loating this winter.

The capitalist campaign was a heart aching farce. Roberts, a bare-faced lackey and business interest lickspitle, lackey and business interest lickspitte, was the Republican puppet, and Ramsdell's strings were in the hands of his friends, the Democrats. Thus the latter momination shows the decidedly billious tinge the "Jeffersonian" party has taken on of late. Both would take the tariff off hides, even though the worker runs the risk of losing the one has. One wanted free silver, the he has. One wanted free silver, the other wanted a job, either would be a worthy standard-bearer for the "business" world. Ramsdell, a re-former, "coming our way," looks over the old Nationaust Magazine and sees the number of men who were coming their way. Judges, mayors, lawyers, doctors, clergymen-the very self same persons to whom we are asked to make a chance came the way of the Nationalist, the Populist, the Debsite, the Cassonite, and when their work was done went the way of all squid.

When Ramsdel struck Stoneham on his much advertised trolley trip the night before election, the badly de-moralized Democratic Town Commit-tee, minus a few mil-feathers, met him. So did we. With him came all the strange veird creatures who once wor-shiped at the Casson shrine, the leader the Lynn Debs daily, the better Soof the Lynn Dens daily, the better Socialists than you are, a few labor fakirs and a liberal allowance per capita of condensed cyclones. This crowd was to do the "deafening cheers," but we did it for them, only we cheered for the ... L. P. When he saw how matters stood he delivered. saw how matters stood he delivered only a nine-second oration and depart-ed amid much red-fire, both burned and bottled. It was the silliest, flattest and bottled. It was the sines, bates, bates,

Stonebam. Mass.

Every Wageworker

Is vitally interested in the economic problems of production and distribution. He must study economics; he must study socialism, if he expects to set a man's part and do his share toward emancipating the working class from wage-slavery. A good way to learn is to read

THE TOCSIN The Northwestern Advocate of the

Socialist Labor Party

The Tocsin is issued every Thursday, under the direction of the S. L. P. of Minnesota. It will contain All the News of the Labor Move-

ment from All the World. You want it! Send for it. Rubscription, 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months: 15 cents for three months. Sample copy mailed free. Address

THE TOCSIN

412 Northwestern Building Minnespells, Minn.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognised.]

Syracuse Exultant.

To THE PEOPLE.—The official count of Onandago County gives Hanford 2.757 votes; Cunn, list year, 551; of this year's total in the county, Syracuse poils 2.072 for Governor. This city cast about 24.048 votes; S. L. P. vote Si per cent. We claim the banner. If any city in the United States can show more votes in proportion to the total let us hear from them.

E. B. SCHWARZ.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 21.

Women of Boston, This Concerns You!

Women of Boston, This Concerns Yul!

To THE PEOPLE: All women of Reston who desire that the children of the city be given opportunity for development and progress, should not fall to vote at the December municipal election for MARTHA MOORE AVERY the candidate of the Socialist Labor party for School Committee. Not alone is the hysical need of the coming generations great, not alone do they, but too often, require food and cithing, but the need of truly selentific education, of encouragement and development of the natural inspilse of the case toward into the natural inspilse of the case toward to the natural inspilse of the security of secence; consequently, the development of the humanity of the race and the establishment and maintenance of honesity democratic institutions. As manhood soffrage is being more and closely restricted, and womanhood suffrage eeks out but a meagre existence, it becomes of greater and greater importance that the youth of the nation be given opportunity to learn of the profundity of democracy, of the casouppassment of science.

Let the women of Boston, then, make good use of their pittance of suffrage and so help toward the inauguration of the reign of science.

NO 1914. TAX IS REQUIRED OF WOMEN VOTERS, Such tax was abolished six years ago, by Section 7. Chapter 531, Acts of the year 1802. Any attempt to impose such tax would be unlawful.

Hearing the first permitted of the post of the part of the post of

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-dents.

[No questions will be considered that come in snonymous letters. All letters must carry a bone fide signature and address.]

F. T., PIEDMONT, W. VA.—The only way to account for that Baitimore paper's pronouncing Paul Deroulede a Socialist is that these papers are supremely ignorant of European affairs and men.—Deroulede is a wild-eyed, flamel-mouthed "Hadical." Our capitalist papers know no better than to imagine all such people Socialists, Don't they call Bryan a Socialist, and didn't they call Gov. Waite of Colorado a Socialist?

R. F. F., POTTSTOWN, P.A.—It so happens that it was XOUR figures that were used, your note being sent to the compositors. You seem to forget that there is such a thing as compositors making uistakes and proof-readers overlooking them. Moreover, a mistake of 10 votes is too slight a matter for such commotion.

Ruskin Colony never polled any S. L. P., vote.

8. B., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-First give us a definition of what you understand by a "progressive organization." We shall then talk further.

then talk further.

L. A., NEW YORK.—Sections 2 and 3 of the "Resolutions" of the party platform are to be interpreted just the way you do. They can not ment that ALL the surplus of the municipalized railways are to be divided among the employees; in that surplus there is considerable social labor. Decent provision being made for the men the remainder would be used in other channels for the benefit of the working class. The S. L. P. municipal programme, published in these columns about a year ago under direction of the National Executive Committee, covers these poluts fully.

mittee, covers these points fully.

J. J., BOSTON, MASS.—THE PEOPLE is the continuation of the "Workman's Advocate." In April, 1891, the "Workman's Advocate." In April, 1891, the "Workman's Advocate." Went up into THE PEOPLE which then was started as a Sunday newspaper, containing, besides party and Socialist matter, all the Sunday morning news. The theory on which that plan was started proved false. People were found disincilined to read some other paper all week long for the news, and, on Sunday, switch off to THE PEOPLE. Its actual circulation at that time can not be ascertained. Many copies were bought by individuals and organizations and distributed around freely as sample copies. Sold there were about 5,000, but the number of purchases declined rapidly.

viduals and organisations around freely as sample copies. Sold there were about 5,000, but the number of purchases declined rapidly.

When started, THE PEOPLE was Spaged, longer and wider than now. The inside consisted of plate matter. The rising defict caused the first change to be made. Right after the caupaign of 1891, the inside plate matter was dropped and the paper thus reduced to 4 pages, but its Sanday news feature was kept up.

The defict increasing and the sales decreasing, a radical change was made it April, 1892, with its Vol. II. The Sunday news feature was dropped; if was reduced to its present size, which remained larger than the former "Workman's Advocate's, and it was made a strictly and exclusively Socialist and new trade unionist organ for

than the former "Workman's Advocate's, and it was made a strictly and exclusively Socialist and new trade unionist organ for agitation and education. To give the paper a chance, by reducing expenses, even under its then reduced shape, only the first two pages had reading matter, the other two had to be kept filled with standing matter. From that time on THE PEOPLE rose-steadily, from 2.200 in April, 1892, to over 10,000 now. The deflect of \$50 a week dropped gradually until it yielded a surplus, justifying the reduction of the price by one-half since April of this year. Hand in hand with the rise of its circulation. THE PEOPLE was enlarged, without changing its size; the standing matter was first dropped by degrees; and what with that, the smaller type in which much of the matter is now set up, and the reading matter of general interest that now takes up the space on the 4th page formerly given to matters easentially local, the paper's reading matter of interest to all is now twice as much as it was in the dark days of April, 1802.

The defeit reported for the quarter ending June 30 was expected; it was the result, party, of the transition from \$1 to 50 cents a year, and partiy from the outlays in ne? books, etc., in the business department. But the second quarter, ending Sept. This rapid sketch but half teils a tale of endurance, fortitude and success that speaks volumes for our Cause.

E. M. WHITE, POLK, PA.—In such sense the P. M. is supposed to notify the

E. M. WHITE, POLIS, PA.—In such a case the P. M. is supposed to notify the publisher that the addressee can't be found or the paper is uncalled for. In some cases the P. M. leaves papers lying two veeks and then forwards them to the Dead Letter Office.

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EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

Some time ago I gave the readers of THE PEOPLE a bit of history of the Eight-Hour Movement in America. Now I see that this same question, having received a new coat by Mr. Gompers, is to become the essence of the greatest event of 1898, because the same coat maker, Gompers,—he is not a tallor by trade, he used to earn a living as a cigarmaker,— is now the "untiring, inveterate worker for or ganized labor." Pardon me, dear comrades, I had thought that the late elecganized labor." Pardon me, dear comrades, I had thought that the late election would produce "the essence of the
greatest event of 1898" by telling the
world that there are workingmen in
this country who are slow, but surely
increasing the international movement
of the propertyless. Of course, I have
changed my thoughts since, for I had
been told, that the S. L., P. would be
killed, was killing itself, and it really
died the same death that party dies in
Europe; its death was caused by the
same doctors, diagnosed and pronounced the same uncurable and decaying body. In Europe the monarchs, nounced the same uncurable and de-caying body. In Europe the monarchs, and their forces pronounce the verdict in behalf of the capitalist class—ask Emperor William what the chances are, of bribing Bebel and he will swear by all his forefathers that such a stub-born man never belonged in their royal stock, a man who would not betray his kind has no right to public title. In this country, our "labor lenders" swear the same oath of public title bearers, in behalf of the capitalist class, behind the mask of labor.

the mask of labor.

In my former review of the Eight In my former review of the Eight-Hour Movement in America, I made mention of an prize essay on Trade Unions, by Mr. Wm. Trant, Master of Art, which "was prepared after con-siderable research," and then "care-fully edited to suit American condi-tions." What Mr. Traut really meant tions." What Mr. Traut really meant I cannot tell. as I have only a copy of the "carefully edited" essay; but the A. F. of L. by issuing it blundered by allowing the first sentence to read allowing the first sentence to read thus: "Those who so often speak of the 'welfare of the State' would do well to femember that the phrase has never yet meant the 'welfare of the people." Then Mr. Traut continues: The "good old times" were good only for a few, a small portion of the community, and although year after year has shown constant improvement, yet that amelioration has been very slow and lamentably imperfect. Aristotel says in his "Politics." that the best and most perfect commonwealth is one says in his "Politics," that the best and most perfect commonwealth is one which provides for the happiness of all its members. The fact that the great philosopher conceived such a noble sentiment so long ago is in itself re-markable; but admiration for his wis-dom is somewhat diminished when it

is found that "although artisans and is found that "although arrisans and trades of every kind are necessary to a State, they are not parts of it," and their happiness, therefore, is of a kind with which "the best and most perfect commonwealth has no concern whatever." Mr. Traut now quotes King Henry II.: "The same laws must be for all my subjects," and he is correct by saying that laborers were not con-sidered "subjects." Mr. Gompers treated organized labor to this bit of information so necessary for organized labor to enter the social movement as the working class, drawing class line close and closer, to fight with the same means the capitalist class has used to beat us into cowardice, and successfully robbed us, the working class. Mr. Gompers, of course, did not understand this pamphlet in 1888, it was good enough for him to be the boss of dis-tributing a prize essay. For he would not have tolerated the issue, for Mr. not have tolerated the issue, for Mr. Traut, in consideration of what Mr. John Basseth, M. P., remarked about the "shilling a day" in the textile industry due to the "Indian looms," quotes Lord Macaulay on the "vehemence and bitter cry of labor against capital"; "For so miserable a recompense were the producers of wealth commelled to toll, rising early, lying compelled to toil, rising early, lying down late, while the master clothier, eating, drinking, sleeping, and idling, eating, drinking, sleeping, and idling, become rich by their exertions." Mr. Gompers always claimed that eating, drinking, idling, and sleeping are rights of the capitalists that we, the workers, are duty bound to respect; and if they desire to take a pleasure trip that is their private affair also; and that laborers are duty-bound to exert thmesleves in the production of commodities Mr. Gompers knows well: commodities Mr. Gompers knows well; and if laborers exert themselves to proand if laborers exert themselves to produce and the capitalists have the right to enjoy the fruits of the labor performed by the dues-paying-duty-bounders-to-respect-capitalist's rights, Mr. Traut certainly blundered in the above quotation. But let us be honest and say that Mr. Gompers and the other wise man from Philadelphia, P. J. McGnire, have slaughtered Mr.

J. McGuire, have slaughtered Mr. Let me test this conclusion, by quot ing from "The Economic and Social Importance of the Eight-Hour Move-Importance of the Eight-Hour Move-ment," by George Gunton, a publica-tion of the A. F. of L. Eight-Hour Series 2; copyright, 1889, Sam. Gom-pers. Professor Gunton begins thus: "There is nothing new nor novel in the proposition for a general reduction of the hours of labor. It introduces no new principle into society. It proposes no arbitrary interference with econ-omic and social relations; it disturbs no existing interests; it does not change the relation of buyers to sellers, or laborers to employers; in fact, it does not in any way arbitrarily disturb existing economic and social institu-tions; all it asks for, is that the laborer shall have more leisure; that the de-velopment of his social character may be commensurate with the increase of his productive power, and the comfort and culture of his home may grow apace with the wealth-cheapening capacity of the factory." But does this Green Goods Professor stop elevating the greatest labor leader. Mr. Gompers, righthere? No. He goes on to tall us through our First Member of the A. F. of L. that "this proposition has been periodically discussed for tion has been periodically discussed for more than three-quarters of a centry. The characteristic feature of the controversy is that the measure has always been favored by the laboring class and their sympathizers, and as unif rmly opposed by the statesmen, econ mists and employers." Aha, Mr. Gompers, that is why you grease your hair to appear polished before the capitalist statesman, that they may make "good labor laws." Because Gunton told you that, you swear that the S. L. told you that, you swear that the S. L.

P. must be destroyed, for its pamphieteers would burn their hands rather than write the following Gomperisms: "This opposition, however, is not, as is commonly assumed, all due to the abnormal selfishness on the part of the employing class. The average employer is not more unsympathetic and indifferent to the wellfare of society than is any other citizen. There is nothing in the mere fact of being an ciety than is any other care in the mere fact of being an employer which necessarily destroys one's interest in the social well-being of others. The opposition of the employing class to this measure has not provide the control of the complex class to this measure and the complex class to the measure of the complex class to the measure of the complex class to the measure of the complex class to the complex risen so much from an aversion to im-proving the laborer's condition as from a misconception of their ecenomic relation to the community, and especially to the laboring classes." See, Sammy, the professor gives you a jab now, but you never felt it. The capitalist class you never felt it. The capitalist class has never heard you tell the real truth about the working class, it miscon-ceives, see? Gunton does not say that the Socialists do not tell the workers their true position in the community. Oh, wait a moment, Sammy, never mind your wisdom, hear Gunton: "Nor mind your wisdom, hear Gunton: "Nor are they responsible for this misconception; but as we have elsewhere shown, it is mainly due to the erroneous teachings of political economy." Here Gunton points out the error of Ricardo that "profits rise when wages fall, and fall when wages rise." The "rising profit" is true when wages fall, but Mr. Gompers, in his wisdom, does not want profit to fall because for it the employers of labor get those things that the dues paying employees are duty bound to respect, on one hand, duty bound to respect, on one hand, and on the other he wants to have us understand that falling of wages is im-

understand that falling of wages is impossible as long as we agree to pay high dues and humbly believe.

This man Gompers is the luckiest man in creation. He brought forth this intelligence of Gunton to kill the awakening child Socialism in 1880. Those who made up the child did not read it because they got better material for their valuable time. The others, the killers, did not read because they never read, and are ever discouraging never read, and are ever discouraging others. The bulk of the workers, who labor movement survived the anti-poverty society, they should be familiarized with the falsifications the labor movement encountered, until the Socialist Labor party entered the field, and did what could not be left undone and did what could not be let usually to the revolutionize the labor movement, in other words, to prove the existence of the capitalist class by their interests, and the existence of the working class by their interest; to prove that the capitalist class, by its sole dependence and obedience to accummulation of the wealth produced by the workers, must take every advantage of social inequality because "one capitalist always kills many," hence the subjection, however brutal, is all the equality in store for the workers, who, kept in ignorance, believe in equality before law. And as there is only one law in capitalism, that of accumulation, which is the law of capitalist nature, carrying in itself the germ of decay, instead of making capitalists equally capitalistic and increasing their numbers, the reverse happens.

The appropriators of other people's wealth expropriate themselves be-cause the producers of that wealth are now non-possessors of any property, due to the private ownership of the tool to produce with. This is why Mr. Gompers curses the day on which that "for-eign idea." Socialism, came to this country, for "the labor movement of America needs no revolution, it is se-cure in our hands and as long as our members pay for what we give them organized labor does its duty by work-ing for the community and respect the rights of the employing class who will some day give us the eight-hour day. S. JOSEPH.

Hartford, Conn.

THE VOTE.

(Continued from page 1.)

KANSAS.

are expected, the capitalist papers ad-

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY.-The official count gives us 280 votes as against 27 in '96. Total for Jackson Co. 298. We are now the third party, and polled more votes than the Pops (135), the Debs (61), and the Prohibs (81) put together. Mocon Co. gives 61 votes.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.-Douglas Co. 106; wholesale counting out of our votes.

NEW JERSEY.

HUDSON CO .- For Maguire, Governor, 1,800, an increase of 268.

NEW YORK.

SYRACUSE.-Onandaga Co. 2,357,

SYRACUSE.—Onandaga Co. 2,351, last year 951.
WATERVLIET.—212, last year 170.
ONEONTA:—Delaware Ca. 23 for Hanford distributed as follows: Andes 1, Bolvira 1, Colchester 3, Delhi 1, Deposit 2, Hancock 3, Harpersfield 1, Merodith 2, Middleton 1, Roxbury 2, Walton 4, Last year the county polled 1k yetes.

оню.

The vote in the State is 5,874, as against 4,254 last year,

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON.-The vote for Luzerne Co. is:

Barnes 220 The vote on the local candidates

 Was:
 206

 Seward. Sheriff.
 206

 Posotini, Recorder.
 164

 Reithofer. Comptroller.
 226

 O'Keefe, Uoroner.
 296
 TEXAS:

The maiden vote of this State is slowly coming in. The following re-turns promise well for the total:

 Falls County
 5

 Houston
 4

 Galveston
 104

 Buffalo
 2

 Grayson County
 16

 Waso
 10

 Lampass County
 10

 Austin
 14

 Coralcana
 13

 San Autonio
 270

vote of the State will rise above 500, despite our having been extensively

The figures so far in are:

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL HOARD OF APPEALS—Secre-tary Robert Randlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of November 22: A. S. Brown in the chair. Absent Murphy and Sauter. The financial report for week ending Nov. 19 showed receipts \$10.15; expenditures \$50.16.

The secretary was instructed to write to Section Buffalo, demanding a reply to the communications of the National Executive Committee in regard to the addresses of "Slin" subscribers.

A committee of Cigarinakers' Union No. 90 presented a document, headed: "Truth vs. Fiction." purporting to be a refutation of the statements made in the resolution of eensare upon H. Stahl, adopted at the last session of the N. E. C., and it asked that the same be published as a rejoinder. As all the members of the N. E. C., except Stahl, remembered distinctly that the statements made in said resolution were absolutely in keeping with the facts as they transpired in the session of the N. E. C., where that committee of No. 19 was present, it was resolved not to publish the document.

A communication from Detroit was handed over 1 to the committee in charge of the

ument. communication from Detroit was hand-A communication from Detroit was handed over to the committee in charge of the matter. Section Kausars City, Mo., reported excupision of E. A. Strickiand, for having allied himself with the Populist nexty

having affice himself.

The secretary reported that the American News Company is now handling the "Socialist Almanae" and that, consequently, it can be obtained through every news agent. Comrades everywhere are asked to

agent. Communes every take notice.
Charters were granted to new Sections in: Napa, Cal.; Tarrytown, N. Y.; Portage and Webster, Pa.
L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary,

To the Secretaries of S. L. P. State Committees.

Committoos.

Committoos.

Commides:—You are herewith requested to send, at your earliest convenience, a few copies of every leadet, poster, or other publication, issued during the recent campaign by your respective committee, to the following addresses:

The Public Library of the City of Boston, Copiey square, Boston, Mass.

Carnegic Library, Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O. State Library of Massachusetts, State House, Boston, Mass.

The New York Public Library, Lafayette Place, New York Public Library, Lafayette Place, New York City.

State Historical Library, Madison, Wis. (Mark: "Ely Collection.")

These libraries will preserve such matter for future reference, thus giving students of history and of social movements an apportunity to pursue their studies and researches with the aid of the material gathered.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.:

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Ceneral Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$747.61 Section Bevier, Mo. 2.50

Total \$750.11 HENRY KUHN, Segretary

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged\$2,255.48 21st, Assembly District, Section New York, per H. A. Kersting. 1).75

Total *2,266.23 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secretary.

Cclorado.

DENVER.—At the last regular meeting the following resolution was adopted and ordered sent to THE PEOPLE:
"WHEREAS, Comraile J. Crompton, member of Branch I, Section Denver, S. L. P., has been removed from our midst by death; therefore be it "RESOLVED. That the sympahty of Branch I, Section Denver, be conveyed to the members of the family for the loss of a faithful comrade, husband and father; and be it furthermore

the memory of the series of these resonand be it furthermore "RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and engrossed upon the minutes."

CLAYTON TAMMANY, Rec. Secretary,

Indiana.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—Enclosed 1 send for publication the vote of the State of Indiana at the recent election. The Socialist Labor party has increased 600 percent, it rose from 23, in 1808, and the comrades all over the State complain that all their votes have not been counted. Encouraging, indeed! But to prevent the great results of our labors from being lost, it is necessary to carry on a most setive agitation, so as not only to hold this vote, but to lucrease it in the same proportion in 1900. Especially good speakers should be sent all over the State next summer, to develop this yet raw material of Socialism into truly class-conscions phalanx. But for that end means are necessary which the State Committee does not, and under ordinary ways never will, possess. We therefore ask all comrades, Sections, or friends of the S. L. P. to contribute their mites towards creating a fund for agitation in the State. For this purpose every comrade or friend should at once correspond with the undersigned and state how much he is able or willing to contribute for that jurpose.

H. VIEWEGH, Secretary, Indiana State how much he is able or willing to

Massachusetts.

The S. C. C. desires that all Sections and comrades holding subscription lists any have sold THE PEOPLE for them to make return immediately, so the committee can pay its bills, which are largely to comrades in the party.

L. D. USHER Secretary of State C. C.

Secretary of State C. C.

TO BOSTON COMRADES.—The reorganization of the party is being completed.
Section Boston in its delegate body has already held two meetings. We herewith
request all, not yet placed in Branch
wards, to fill out application blanks for
the Wards in which they live: If their
Ward has not yet been organized, the constitution provides that they may select any
Branch they may prefer as their Branch
home. Please regard this notice as official
as in tanny instances the addresses are
faulty, and so prevent direct communication with these combades.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY,
Secretary Section Boston.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a mixed Alliance, R. T. & L. A., will take place in Textile Hall, Olnerville, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock. All conrades who are not already connected with the K. T. & L. A. are carnestly requested to attend.

Rhode Island, S. T. & L. A

Missouri.

Wason County 18
Wason County 18
Wason 20
KANSAS CITY. Mo. Nov. 7.—E. A.
Strickland has been expelled from Section
Kansas City for violation of his pledge in
all the property of the Peace in his district by the County
Convention of the St. P. Lee Later he was
SEATTLE.—The maiden S. L. P. ulists, as he said, without his knewledge

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party or the United States, in Convention assembled, asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private

property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties; multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

production. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals,

telegraphs, teleptiones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but

trol of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been compiled with.

complied with

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientiac management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources

the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excem: 9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be

compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals,

compulsory, gratuitous and accessing to all by public assistance in means, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of fémale labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, particular and particular actions).

city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equali-

zation of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an

efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal, wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative

chambers. Municipal self-government.
 Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal

right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-

or consent; he claimed to have sent the Populist Committee his resignation of the candidacy, but after repeated requests for some evidence that his resignation had been received, informed the S. L. P. County Committee that he intended to accept the Populist nomination.

His name was accordingly removed from the S. L. P. ticket, and the matter referred to Section Kansas City, which has taken the only course proper in such cases.

GARNET FUTVOYE.

Recording Secretary.

THOS. J. CROAL.

Acting Organizer Section Kansas City.

New York.

New York.

NEW YORK CITY.—The next Borough meeting of the members of Section New York, S. L. P., residing in Brookign, for the purpose of further discussing the proposition of reorganization as proposed by the 28th Ward, Branch I, and endorsed by four other suddivisions, will be held on Thürsday, December I. S. p. m., at Brookiyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Members of Section New York, S. L. P., residing in Brooklyn should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,

TO SOCIALIST VOTERS IN THE 20th A. D., N. Y. CITY.—At a meeting of the 20th Assembly District, held Friday, Nov. 18. It was decided unanimously that, considering the large increase in the vote in our district, there must be many Socialists who have not been carolled. We therefore appeal to any such to come and join, and, help us. They will find us red hot Socialists, and they will find a welcome too. Come help to make the 20th A. D. the banner district. Come help to beard the tiger in his dear. This is Croker's home district. Meetings every Friday evening at 310 East 28th street. ROBERT HILL, Secretary.

TO SOCIALIST VOTERS OF THE 31st ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF N. Y.-All Socialists and sympathisers residing in the 31st A. D., desiring to join the S. L. P. organization of the district, which proposes to establish head-quarters in order to carry on a systematic Socialist propaganda, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, J. BERNSTEIN, 9 West 114th circet.

General Executive Board, S.T. & L. A

The regular meeting was held in the office, 23 Duane street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 17. Members absent: Wilson, Vogt, and Arnold. Hoffman, chairman. Committee from Waiters' Alliance Liberty, L. A. No. 19, appeared before the Board and requested permission to attach their Local to D. A. 49, as this Local had

remained loyal to the Alliance. Permission granted.

Committee from Pressmen & Feeders' L. A. No. 81 appeared and 'requested the Board to carry out the resolution passed at the Buffalo Convention to have the pressman and feeders of the "Abendblatt' Join their Local. The matter was referred to Comrade Murphy to bring before the National Committee of the S. L. P., and the secretary instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to the National Committee.

Comrade Hickey, National Organizer, appeared and reported. It was decided to write to the District Council of Textile Workers, Rhode Island, and request them to put a special organizer in the field.

Communications:

One from Henry Wehner, Secretary D. A. No. 8, stating that Branch 1, Bakers, had withdrawn from the C. L. F. and would apply again for their charter, and that it wished to join D. A. 49,

One from Max Keller, Secretary D. A. No. 12, Philadelphia, stating he had organized the Broom Makers Union and forwarding application for charter.

Communication from Branch 2, Bakers, L. A. No. 25, requesting permission to attach themselves to D. A. No. 49, Granted, Communications were also received from Detroit, Mich., Pueblo, Col., Olneytille, R. L. Trenton, N. J., Providence, R. L. Lynn, Mass., Johnstown, N. Y., Vineyard Haven, Mass., Washington, D. C., and New York City, N. Y.

Charter granted to the Bilind Broom Makers' Protective Association.

Mass., Washington, D. C., and New York
City, N. Y.
Charter granted to the Bilad Broom
Makers Protective Association.
The time for closing the vote upon the
amendments of the Buffalo Convention was
extensied until December 15.

All Locals that have not yet acted upon
the amendments are nrged to do so at
once and forward the result to this office.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

Scand. Socialistic Club of Boston, Mass. **CRAND BAZAR**

at Scand. Workingmen's Hall. 1353 Columbus Ave. 37 DECEMBER 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Entrance free. Entrance free Workmen's Sick & Dead Benefit Fund, SRANCH 17, EAST NEW YORK.

SPECIAL MEETING,
Wednesday, ovbr. 30th, 8 P. M., at Meeting-rooms of the Branch.
Order (Business: Consideration of Constitu-tion & By-laws. Fine for net attendance, 25c. By order

THE BRANCH EXECUTIVE BOARD,

Trades' and Societies' Calenda

Standing advertisements of Trades Daniel other Societies (not exceeding lines) will be inserted under this bredit hervafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annual Organizations should not lose such as the obstantial of the standard of the standa at the rate of \$5.00 per samual ations should not lose such as of advertising their places portunity meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRACE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Destrect, Koom 98, New York City, Geral Secretary: William L. Basser, Financial Secretary: William L. Basser, William L. Ba

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF NEW YORK, Meets at 2:3) every sunday afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade as labor Unions should be represented Communications are to be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohn 64 East 4th street, New York City.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.
County Committee representing the
tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.
the half of Essex County Socialist Co
78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Brooking, Lectures on political, economic associal questions at the Club House, Myric avenue, every Sunday evenue Regular meeting every first and this Monday,

L. James Club (Musicians United Meetings every Presday at 10 am, Meetings

Union No. 90. Office and Employa-Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Ba-mian), 331 East 7th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stands street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Di-street, meets every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—Do trict III meets at the Ciubhouse, 208 East 56th street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—Do trict IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervised meets every Tuesday at Vathauer's Hall, III 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machiniste), most every 3d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lycsum, 64 East 4th street.
Secretar Peter Status

German Waiters' Union of New You Office: 885 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Book Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 5 at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spra-street.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 102 D. A. 49 S. T. & L. A. Headgarie 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Fres. Fred. Well. corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. & Kring Business agent.

M etal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second last Friday in the month at 8% o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d Street. Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Me 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 1 o'clock a.m., at Teutunia Assembly Rooms, 1 —180 S. Ave., New York City. Subscript orders takes for the Seand. Socialist West SCAND. AM ARSETAREM.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 56 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 18 St. Open every evening. Regular busine meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Outters & The mers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. A.—Headquarders, 64 East 4th street, La. Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thurst evening, at 8 P. M.

The Socialist Educational Society of Yoraville meets every Monday event at 206 E. Schi St. This suciety aims to educate members to a thorough knowledge of contain by means of discussions and debate come and join.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Lagu für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

United States of America.

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